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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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LYING IN STATE

Remains of Late Minister at
Executive Building.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

Many Beautiful Remembrances—Elegant De-
corations—Order of Procession—
Paid-bearers.

The body of the late Minister James A. King lay in state in the old throne-
room of the Executive building yester-
day from 11 a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m. and
numbers of people passed through to
view the body during those hours. The
remains were taken in a hearse from
Henry Williams' undertaking parlors
shortly before 9 o'clock escorted by a
squad of foot police under Captain Par-
ker; a battery of the Sixth Artillery
was drawn up in line and saluted as
the casket was borne into the Execu-
tive building. The large hall was
beautifully decorated with ferns and
palms, the speaker's stand being liter-
ally a mass of these plants, while about
the elegant black casket were num-
erous floral designs sent in by friends
and admirers of the deceased Minis-
ter. Some of these were exceedingly
pretty. In front was a large mono-
gram in flowers forming the letters
J. A. K. in red and set upon a green
base and upon the casket was a heart
in red carnations from the widow,
while beneath the casket a veritable
mass of beautiful flowers and ferns.
The face of the dead looked most
peaceful and natural, like that of a
sleeping man, the body was dressed in
the uniform of the Honolulu Com-
mandery and upon the casket his cha-
peau and sword of that order.

A guard of four men and a corporal
from the National Guard of Hawaii was
on duty throughout the day and will
so continue till the funeral, being re-
lieved from time to time by fresh men
from the same body. The Government
band, stationed in the grounds, played
dirges between the hours of 11 and
12 a. m. and 1:30 and 3 p. m. The body
will again be open to the view of the
public from 1 to 2 o'clock on Sunday
afternoon.

The funeral of the late Minister King
will move from the Executive building
at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The
paid-bearers will be: E. A. Mott-Smith,
W. O. Smith, J. A. Hassinger, W. F.
Allen, J. A. McCandless, C. B. Ripley,
C. L. Wright and K. R. G. Wallace.

The order of procession is not yet
completed but will no doubt be as fol-
lows:

Company of Police.
National Guard of Hawaii.
Detachment Sixth Artillery, U.S.A.
Detachment of Bluejackets
from U.S.S. Iroquois.
Masons.
Gleece.
Chief Mourners.
President and Staff.
The Cabinet Ministers.
Justices of the Supreme Court.
Special Agent of the United States.
Consul General of the United States.
Officers of the U. S. Army and Navy.
President of the Senate.
Senators.
Speaker of the House.
Representatives.
Consular Corps.
Circuit Judges.
Government Officials.
Public.

MCKINLEY MEETS BRYAN.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 5.—Colonel Wil-
liam Jennings Bryan sat directly be-
hind President McKinley this after-
noon at Canton, Ill., while the Presi-
dent delivered a brief address to the
citizens of that town. A street fair is
in progress at Canton and Colonel Bry-
an had been secured to deliver a two
hours speech. The Nebraskan was
among the first to greet President Mc-
Kinley as he left the train and ascend-
ed the platform. When the President
concluded his address he turned and
heartily grasped Colonel Bryan's out-
stretched hand.

"Good-by, Mr. President," said Col-
onel Bryan, and the President re-
sponded with a word of farewell. This
closed the short meeting between the
former rivals of 1896, as the Presi-
dential train left immediately. Colonel
Bryan delivered his address after the
departure of the President.

LONDON'S EXTENT.

London now extends eighteen miles
from Charing Cross all round. It has
a population of 5,633,004, equal to the
combined populations of St. Peters-
burg, Berlin, Paris and Rome.

QUEER CASE OF ONE MR. WEAVER

More About the Versatile Commodore
of the Yacht Norma—What a
Coast Paper Says of Him.

Under the heading of "Queer Case of
Two Weavers," the San Francisco Bul-
letin of October 5 says:

"It is a strange coincidence that a
gentleman named W. J. Weaver should
be in trouble at Honolulu over the pub-
lication in a Japanese paper of what
purported to be the gentleman's re-
cord. Weaver went to the Islands on
the yacht Norma and has posed as a
well-known yachtsman and a wealthy
fellow. He objects to the statement
made in the Japanese paper that he
was forced to leave Yokohama in a
hurry.

"Commodore Weaver, referred to
in the above, is not, in all probability,
the W. J. Weaver who started Port-
land, Seattle, Spokane Falls, and, lat-
ter, San Francisco with queer stories
of newspaper syndicates, and who had
several Shastya publications, including
Harpers', chasing him all over the
country for advertising matter that
was collected on and never turned in.

"Yet 'Commodore' Weaver, it is
curious to relate, bears the most strik-
ing similarity to his namesake in the
matter of claims that the Honolulu
man is putting forward. The local
Weaver, who was known as a danger-
ous fakir to the local press and the
newspaper men of the North, was also
a famous yachtsman, if he could be be-
lieved. He was also a big newspaper
owner (in his imagination) and a fine
hand at producing souvenir programs.
He was always armed with letters from
various papers, and in many cases the
letters were pronounced spurious by
men who were supposed to have signed
them. There is a long, unsavory re-
cord after the trail of the local Weaver,
and the Honolulu gentleman has un-
doubtedly been confused with the tall
Augustus Howard—like creature who
is so well known to the Sound, Port-
land and local publishers.
The Augustus Howard referred to is
probably one of the numerous elases
adopted by the 'one' Weaver in some
of his advertising schemes on the
coast. For there is but 'one' and only
one Weaver, which is probably a good
thing for the rest of humanity. The
fact that the Honolulu man is the
same old newspaper fakir referred to
in the San Francisco Bulletin came
from his own mouth while here in
statements made to several parties in
which he detailed his wonderful
achievements for newspaper syn-
dicates, Harpers' and other Eastern pub-
lishing firms. It is a curious fact, also,
that in a little interview had in the
Marshall's office he gave a similar state-
ment of his newspaper stories. Curious,
that, that during a little dinner party
on board the Norma in this harbor he
should have again given an almost
identical history of his career in the
newspaper business with the further
information that he had also done
newspaper work in Los Angeles, and
at one time was proprietor of a paper
there.

"What has become of Weaver?" is
often asked. The answer is that he
has gone to San Francisco to obtain
the money necessary to release the
yacht from the Marshall, who still has
possession. He was accompanied by
his sister-in-law, who came on the
yacht with him from Yokohama. A
local attorney also went on the same
steamer.

"Asked about the status of the yacht
Norma yesterday, Marshall Brown said:
'I still have possession of the ves-
sel. Mr. Weaver and the attorneys
in the case fixed up matters in some
way satisfactory to themselves by
which he was given time to obtain the
money necessary to release the vessel,
the yacht being left in my charge in
the meantime. To reduce expenses, it
was agreed that all the sails should be
stripped from the mast and stored in
the police station. This was done
so that it would be necessary for me
only to keep one man on the vessel
instead of a larger force. The crew,
with the exception of one or two men,
who have been with the yacht a long
time, have been paid off and, I believe,
the last of them will leave on Mon-
day. I hardly think Weaver will come
back here, but that the money neces-
sary to release the vessel will be paid
through his attorneys here. He that
case a crew can be put on the yacht
and the vessel sent anywhere he wants
it.'

THE YOKOHAMA MURDER.

Miller, Convicted of the Crime, Makes
a Full Confession.

Miller has confessed his crime. He
says that after killing with a hammer
the man who had assaulted him in the
bar of the Rising Sun saloon, he
dropped the hammer, and, Suze, laying
down the lamp she was carrying, took
up the hammer and made for the door.
Imagining that she was going to give
information, he intercepted her, and
sent her and the maid-servant upstairs,
bidding them go to bed. He then
locked the door, and helped himself to
whiskey. While he was drinking, the
two women came down again and tried
to get in, but finding the door locked,
retired once more up-stairs. Present-
ly Miller himself would have gone up-
stairs, but the maid-servant prevented
him, and tried to push him down. He
then struck her on the head with a
screw-wrench that he had in his hand.
The woman fell, and Suze, whom he
had no intention of injuring, began to
scream, calling him a murderer, and
crying for the police. He saw that
there was nothing for it but to kill
her, and he did so with the screw-
wrench. He then took off his shirt,
wrapped the wrench in it, and putting
the bundle under his coat, went in the
direction of the Grand Hotel, where he
threw the wrench into the creek, and
disposed of his shirt in the same way,
having first trampled it in the mud.
After that he lost consciousness, and
when he recovered his senses the day
had dawned, and people were begin-
ning to pass to and fro. He therefore
hastened to the Haboba, with the hope
of escaping in a boat, but the customs
officials being already at their posts,
he had to abandon that idea. Proceed-
ing to Curtis' saloon, he made a change
of clothes, his idea being to fly at once,
but sleep overcame him, and when he
awoke the police had come to arrest
him.—Kobe Times.

At the matinee tomorrow the Clay
Clement Company will appear in "The
Corsican Brothers" and in the evening
the great melodrama "The Two Or-
phans," on which occasion Mr. Frank
Curtis will make his first appearance.
Book seats early at the Wall, Nichols
Co.

Advertising schemes on the
coast. For there is but 'one' and only
one Weaver, which is probably a good
thing for the rest of humanity. The
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LOSES 300 MULES.

MANILA, Oct. 6.—The steam trans-
port Siam, which left Honolulu thirty-
one days ago, encountered the ty-
phoons early this week. One lasted
about forty hours. Most of the for-
age, which was on deck, was swept
overboard, all the boats were smashed
in, and the steamer rolled tremendously
in the trough of the sea, although
the officers made every effort to bring
her about.

The mules were hurled from side to
side and frightfully mangled and dis-
emboweled. Their legs and necks were
broken and the wretched animals fell
in such a confused mass that the at-
tendants were unable to relieve them.
In the meantime the deckload was
washed off, the ship lightened and the
rolling increased. When the storm
abated the injured animals were killed
and their carcasses thrown overboard.
When the Siam arrived her propeller
was high out of the water and the
wrecks of her boats were hanging from
the davits.

MANILA, Oct. 6.—Steamer Siam,
which left San Francisco August 15,
with forty-five horses and 333 mules,
encountered typhoon 31st in Northern
Luzon, in which all but about sixteen
mules were killed by the pitching of
vessel and lack of air from necessary
closing of hatches. No casualties among
passengers.

MCKINLEY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Thirty-five hun-
dred men gathered around the tables
in the great banquet hall of the Au-
ditorium tonight at the annual banquet
of the Marquette Club. The guest of
honor was President McKinley. On
the right of the President sat Arch-
bishop Ireland of St. Paul. Others at
the table were Secretary Gage, Ator-
ney-General Griggs, Postmaster-Ge-
neral Smith, Secretary Hay, and Sec-
retary Root.

Addresses were made by Secre-
Root and Archbishop Ireland. McKi-
ney's journey hither was a triumphal
tour.

AT OPERA HOUSE

Production of "A Scrap of Paper"
by Clay Clement Co.

DELIGHTFUL COMEDY WELL ACTED

Corsican Brothers' for Saturday's Matinee
—"The Two Orphans" at Night—
A Grand Melodrama.

"A Scrap of Paper," an English
adaptation by Kendal from the French
of that inimitable writer of high-class
comedy, Sardon, and presented by the
Clay Clement Company at the opera
house last night, is fortunate inasmuch
as the brightness of the great author's
work is not marred to any extent by
translation and adaptation to the Eng-
lish language and audiences. The
comedy is built upon the various and
interesting adventures of a billet
d'amour written three years prior to
her marriage by the Baroness Louise
to Prosper Couramont but not received
by the addressee for three years, owing
to his absence from the country, conse-
quent on having participated in an "af-
fair of honor." Upon his return the
Baroness requests its destruction,
which is refused upon the ground that
a letter is the property of the person
to whom it is addressed, and Mlle. Su-
zanne, a cousin of the Baroness, under-
takes to compel Couramont to either
destroy or return the tell-tale missive,
but during an interview these people
discover a mutual regard for each other
which later on ripens into love; Su-
zanne finds the paper hidden in a vase
and remembering her promise to com-
pel Couramont to destroy it throws it
upon the floor near a fire and secretes
the only box of matches in the room in
the expectation that Couramont will
use the paper to light his lamp. He
does use the paper, but throws it half
burned out of the window upon the
ground, from where it is picked up by
the Baron himself. The efforts of all
concerned to obtain it and at the same
time prevent the husband from learn-
ing its true history are most amusing
and present one of those situations so
much enjoyed by the French dramatist.
However, the matter is, in a way, ex-
plained and all ends happily, as in duty
bound.

As Prosper Couramont, Mr. Clement
assumes a character quite different to
any of his past delineations, and, al-
though there is no great scope for the
actor, it may, in the hands of a less
competent man, cause the whole play
to drag and spell failure. In Mr. Cle-
ment's interpretation of the part he is
at all times easy and natural. Mrs.
Clement as the spirited Mlle. Suzanne
demonstrated a firm grasp of the char-
acter assumed, while Miss Alice Lon-
non as the Baroness and Miss Poits as
Mathilde, her sister, contributed in no
small way to the success of a deligh-
ful comedy.

On Saturday Clay Clement and his
company will appear in two of their
strongest plays. For the matinee,
which, by the way, is the last after-
noon performance to be given by this
excellent organization, the celebrated
romantic drama, "The Corsican
Brothers," will be presented, and for
the evening the greatest of all melo-
dramas "The Two Orphans." This
play has not only made Kate Claxton
famous but has earned hundreds of
thousands of dollars for everybody
concerned in its production. The cast
on this occasion will be augmented by
the first appearance of Mr. Frank
Curtis. On next Monday Mr. Clement
will begin the last week of his engage-
ment, appearing in the Robertsonian
comedy "Caste," to be followed on
Tuesday by "The Mountebank." Re-
quests have been so numerous to re-
peat Mr. Clement's "The New Domi-
nion" that the management is seriously
considering its repetition one night in
the last week, but this will be abso-
lutely the only play repeated during the
engagement.

YESTERDAY'S STORM.

Rainfall Extended Over Small
Area Near Honolulu.
(From Thursday's Daily.)

Although most of the city and coun-
try immediately surrounding it came
in for a generous share of rain yester-
day and last night, various points of
the island report fine but cloudy
weather with strong indications of a
change.

Prof. Lyons states the present is but
a high barometer storm and indica-
tions of a change are already apparent,
though the present showery weather
may continue for another day or so.
At the Electric Light station on 6
o'clock yesterday morning (11 a. m. last
night, the rain gauge showed a fall of
1.100 of an inch, and the reservoir
showed a depth of 2 feet and 6
inches of water. At Luakaha very lit-
tle rain fell during the day.
At Punahoa Professor Lyons' gauge
registered 80-100 since 7 o'clock on

Tuesday night, while at W. W. Hall's
residence on Nuanu 33-100 was regis-
tered for the same period.

From Kaneohe to Laie the weather
had been showery all day. Kakaia
reports no rain at all. Waialua, slight
showers. Ewa Plantation, sufficient
only to lay the dust, while at points
between Ewa and Honolulu, there was
very little rain—hardly worth noticing.

CHEVALIER DE MARTINO.

Among the passengers on Lipton's
yacht Erin, which arrived at New
York with the cup challenger Sham-
rock, was Chevalier Eduardo de Mar-
tino, marine painter to Queen Victoria
and to the Royal yacht squadron,
whose mission is to put on canvas the
story of the coming international con-
test. Martino was formerly an officer
in the royal Neapolitan navy, and af-
terward in the royal Italian army,
which he left in 1863. He then painted
for the Emperor of Brazil, and in 1875
went to London, beginning his series
of paintings on the "Life of Nelson" in
1878.

HE CORONER'S VERDICT.

Exonerates Steamship Alameda
for the Death of a Chinese.

The verdict of the jury empaneled to
inquire into the death of the Chinaman
who was killed in a collision between
his fishing-boat and the steamer Alame-
da last month, entirely exonerated
the steamer's people from all blame in
the matter in rendering the following
verdict:

"That the said Sin Chien, a China-
man, came to his death in the channel
near the entrance to the harbor of Ho-
nolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Is-
lands, on or about the 13th day of Sep-
tember, 1899, he being at that time a
member of the crew of a Chinese fish-
ing-boat which was accidentally run
down by the steamship Alameda while
the said steamship Alameda was en-
tering the harbor of Honolulu afore-
said."

The jury consisted of six prominent
Chinese merchants.

GOOD MACHINERY.

Mexicans Beginning to Understand
its Value in Grinding Cane.

The Mexicans begin to understand
the value of good machinery in the
grinding of sugar cane, and in the re-
fining of sugar, as witness the fol-
lowing:

"A notable shipment of machinery
was recently made from New Orleans
to Mexico by the Whitney Iron Works,
of New Orleans. There were just 1000
pieces in the shipment. Of these 1000
there were twelve pieces which weigh-
ed each 20,000 pounds, the entire ship-
ment being over 11,000 tons. Of this
amount over 600 tons were made by
the Whitney Iron Works, the others
being framework for the building of
sugar houses, etc. This is the first
shipment of this kind we have ever
made," said Charles M. Whitney. "We
will have two other sugar refinery
plants of about the same size to follow
in a few weeks, all going to Mexico.
Yes, the people of Mexico have deter-
mined upon making their own refined
sugar, and where heretofore there
have been the cruder mills, making on-
ly rough sugar, there will now be the
finest quality of sugar turned out. The
prospects are that there will be sev-
eral other smaller shipments right
away, and from present indications
Mexico will call upon New Orleans for
a continuous shipment of sugar ma-
chinery, as the movement is general."
There is every evidence that the future
shipments of big machinery to Mexico
will assume large proportions."

New Puna Plantation.

All the preliminary arrangements for
the formation of the new Puna Plan-
tation Company have been completed,
and work will be commenced in a few
days. Ground is to be prepared at once
for putting in 200 acres of seed cane,
from which the first planting can be
done. While the appointment of the
manager has not been definitely de-
cided on, it seems to be generally un-
derstood that Robert Rycroft will be
the man.

BEING CAREFUL.

"Leonides!" exclaimed Mr. Meek-
ton's wife, on his return from a jour-
ney. "I am at a loss to understand
your conduct when we parted. I said
good-by to you."

"Yes, Henrietta."

"Why didn't you say 'good-by' in re-
sponse?"

"I was just about to do so, Henri-
etta, but I checked myself. I was
afraid you would accuse me of trying
to have the last word again."—Wash-
ington Star.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1899

MARK TWAIN'S ADMIRATION.

Mark Twain, in the last Harper's, presents some vigorous views about Satan. These views are extremely superficial, or, he has opened up some important "higher criticism" about this well known personage which is extremely novel. He refers to him in these words:

"A person who has for untold centuries maintained the imposing position of spiritual head of four-fifths of the human race, and political head of the whole of it, must be granted the possession of executive abilities of the highest order. In his large presence, the other popes and politicians shrink to midges for the microscope. I would like to see him. I would rather see him and shake him by the tail more than any other member of the European Council."

After his flattering eulogium upon his character, Satan as the King of the realm of Darkness should confer on Mark Twain the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Order of Head Devils. It is a rare event that a person who has won a name in literature and has lived for many years in New England, dares to come forward and admire the Evil One. Has Mark Twain become a comic Faustus, and entered into a compact to aid Satan's campaign on earth? George Herbert said, "No sooner is a temple built by God, but the devil builds a chapel close by," and is Mark Twain under contract to lecture in these chapels on "Scenes in the Devil's Kingdom?"

Perhaps he is only telling the simple truth in his generous estimate of the influence of His Darkness, but he fails to mention the fact that since the Educators are beginning to teach the use of temporal weapons as well as spiritual, in the revolts against His reign, the switchings of his tail have been less ostentatious, and he views with some alarm the notice posted over the doors of the industrial schools: "The Devil must go."

A RADICAL VIEW.

The Advertiser in discussing the aspects of the missionary work done here and elsewhere, has suggested that the younger generation of Christian men and women, were taking new and somewhat radical views of the nature of the work, and the means for making it effective.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, one of the leading Christian thinkers of America, expressed some new and noticeable views on the subject, in his remarks made recently, in the International Congressional council. The Springfield Republican sums up his remarks in the following words:

"The practical repudiation of Christian missions as a pioneer force in civilization is formally and flatly made a part of Dr. Abbott's creed. He said that missions 'may save some individual lives, and will emancipate some fragments of some tribes, but as far as the illumination of Africa is concerned the mission stations are like glow-worms in the midnight darkness of a great meadow. If Africa is to be redeemed, first must go the law and after that the gospel.' A little further on he said, in so many words, that he put law before the gospel as the means of the world's redemption, and said that the authority of the law must be established before an effort is made to give the gospel. His argument was supported by the illustration of England's course, and he favored military conquest of inferior nations as a preliminary to giving them the gospel. Dr. Abbott has, in public and with emphatic formality, declared that the present missionary policy is a failure, and he holds up to ridicule what has been done by the American board and other missionary bodies in Africa for over half a century. By the same standard the missions in China and all other parts of the world are a failure. Yet the American board has heard, year after year, for 75 years, reports from the front which have encouraged them to labor on, struggling for larger rewards. First of all should come the military conquest of Africa, China and the other heathen parts of the world. Force should be used, and after that has prevailed, then the gospel of love should be preached to the people whom the armies were killing just before. He justified war in his apothecosis of law. 'The army is a necessary means of enforcing obedience to law,' he said, and his whole argument was in defense of the predominance of force until force shall have conquered the world, and then it will be ample time to preach about divine love."

The Republican does not furnish the exact words spoken by Dr. Abbott, but summarizes his speech.

Dr. Abbott's views do not concern the

mission work now done in these Islands, because we have, at least, outwardly, law and order. But they do present the case, in such a manner, that if they had been accepted one hundred years ago, foreign missions would not have been undertaken.

SCIENCE AND THE WEST INDIES.

Hawaii must prepare to maintain herself against the reign of science, which is instructing the sugar planters of other countries how to cultivate the sugar cane, and extract the juice. The old system of conducting the sugar industry in the British colonies is about to end. The absentee proprietors, who took little or no interest in improving the conditions of the industry and urgently demanded income, their managers also who took no interest in adopting improved methods, because the absent owners refused to encourage them; the resident proprietors who lived beyond their means or spent their time quarreling over the low price of sugar, are now forced to go into final bankruptcy, or reform the methods of the industry. As some of the colonies have applied to the Imperial Government for aid, that government has promised them some help but tells them distinctly that it is largely their own fault that they cannot make any profit out of the industry, that if they will use the present knowledge which is available, and can be obtained through trained experts, the increase of yield in their plantations will secure their profits even in spite of the discriminating tariffs and bounties.

The new commissioner of agriculture for the West Indies, Dr. Morris, has already begun to promote scientific cultivation and manufacture in the West Indies. He has at his disposal \$90,000 per year. This sum is small, but he believes that with it, he can place the industry on the "rock-bottom of science and common sense." The first agricultural congress of the West Indies was held in the Barbadoes in January last. It was attended by planters and officials from all of the colonies. Great enthusiasm was manifested in its proceedings. It was stated by Dr. Morris that the sugar cane could now be produced from seed, and in this way improved varieties could be obtained and the percentage of sugar increased. A certain cane known as Barbadoes or "B 147," obtained in this way had already produced as high as three tons per acre, or double the average yield in that colony. The frightful waste of juice in the grinding process was discussed. It was said that in the old Muscovado process over 2000 pounds of sugar per acre was lost, or left in the cane.

If the yield of the present acreage of lands under cane cultivation in the West Indies should be increased by only one ton per acre, the product would begin to add largely to the world's supply. If better scientific methods are adopted, as they will be, and the increase trebled the yield will add still more to the world's supply.

Those who are interested in the sugar industries must not forget that the British hold a vast store house of labor in the millions of East Indian coolies, who can be placed on the sugar plantations. They can be confined to British territory, and kept to British use. Better methods of cane cultivation and manufacture will enable the planters to pay better wages. But the low priced labor of the coming century lies in the hands of the Imperial Government of Great Britain.

Within a few years, perhaps fifteen or twenty, the American tariff on sugar will break down. The annexation of Cuba will make it useless. The sugar beet industry will gradually make it less important as a source of revenue. These are the conditions which will confront Hawaii, not for some years to come perhaps, but inevitably in the end.

There is no discouragement, from this outlook, for the main industry of these Islands, but it gives full and abundant warning that we shall be before long in the noble struggle for existence.

ADMIRAL BARKER.

Capt. A. S. Barker has been assigned to the command of the navy yard at Portsmouth, Virginia. The Advertiser, speaking on behalf of his many and warm friends residing here, congratulates him in advance on his reception of the rank of Rear-Admiral which will take place within a few days. One of the charming features of our insular life has been the pleasant social intercourse of our people with many of the officers of the navy.

But we have a special interest and perhaps an investment, in Capt. Barker, because here he struck the matrimonial flag, and unconditionally surrendered to a charming woman.

Congress, which has the reputation for doing kind things to nice people, will please appropriate at once the money to dredge the Pearl Harbor channel and for building the docks and navy yard and assign Admiral Barker to life duty on these Islands.

THE VENEZUELA AWARD.

The nations which submit differences to arbitration, like the individuals who have to submit their disputes to juries, suffer from rough justice. Venezuela dispute with Great Britain on the boundary question, has ended in the decisive victory of the latter. On inspecting the map of the disputed territory, which appears in this issue, it will be seen that the arbitrators have unanimously given the gold fields to the British. They have generously given Venezuela the vast swampy tract about the mouth of the Batima River, and declared the Orinoco river open to the trade of the world.

The British are satisfied, but do not crow over the matter, because this affair is only one of the common incidents in the history of British foreign affairs. Ex-President Harrison like any good advocate must feel like "going to the tavern and swearing at the judges," as he had told the Venezuelan government that its claim was a good one. Did the eminent counsel get his fees in advance, or has he waited until the case has been decided? Those who deal with the South American Republics usually ask for cash in advance, as the officers and crews of these vessels of State, are in a constant state of mutiny. The crew of the Venezuelan craft has mutinied already. Did the ex-President get his hands into the cash box, or has he rendered his services on "clock?" The amount which rumor says he has or will receive for his services, namely, \$250,000, is probably far beyond the amount really agreed upon. Rumors like to deal in big figures. If the ex-President failed to collect in advance, he may have trouble in obtaining from the revolutionary government his just dues.

The Venezuelan award seems to be an excellent illustration of the practical methods of disposing of international disputes. The rights of the parties are not of so much consequence as a judgment which "makes a fair deal all around" as the traders say. The arbitrators well knew that the British policy would be in the Venezuelan case, to keep the gold fields open to all the world, and protect the miners. They knew on the other hand that the Venezuelan government would attempt to squeeze the miners, and would not protect them. So they gave the gold fields to the British, which was a most sensible thing to do. Having made up their minds that the British should have the gold fields, it was not difficult to find reasons to sustain a judgment to that effect.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

An item in the Advertiser of yesterday called attention to the need of drinking fountains for man and beast in this place.

For animals there is now only one, if the evidence of several hack-drivers is correct. For man there is substantially none. The need of them in the case of animals is so obvious that it requires no argument. Those who take a kindly interest in them declare that the absence of convenient watering places, causes a large amount of suffering to the many animals used in town, especially among those owned by the poorer classes of people, who drive them from some remote places in the rural parts. A community which is, on the whole, rather indifferent to the cause of preventing cruelty to animals, will not take much interest in such a trivial affair as providing drinking fountains for creatures that can't take care of themselves. One would expect in a generous community, that these horse drinking fountains would be found in many places, as the gifts of humane people, but benevolence does not seem to run in that direction.

As to man, the case is still more serious.

An officer in one of the regiments in transit, says that at a railway station in Indiana, at which the trains conveying troops stopped for five minutes, a plain farmer, handicapped with benevolence, placed five barrels of ice water on the platform, and whenever a train pulled up, every thirty soldier had a drink of cool water. Whenever the coming of a train with troops was wired, the farmer bought the ice and carted it to the station, and his barrels were full of cool water when the train stopped.

The ever-recurring character of our kindness is seen in the extravagant entertainment of the advanced forces, stopping here in transit to Manila. The community generously gave \$30,000 for their entertainment. But we have lately had, as many as three thousand soldiers on shore at one time, and have not even tendered them a glass of cold water. The saloons, of course do, for every saloon gives ice water freely, because it pays. The fixing of several hogheads on the docks, near the transports, in which ice water was placed, would have been gratefully acknowledged by many thousands of enlisted men who had shore leave for a few hours or days. This cheap charity of furnishing cool water for the men who are carrying the flag into Asia, has

been entirely neglected. Its cost would have been insignificant. The earnest "flag wavers" are so absorbed in their arduous and patriotic duties, it cannot be expected that they should stoop down to do such an insignificant service as that of providing cool water for thirsty soldiers. For what has that to do with "waving?" Still it is a pity that the plain farmer of Indiana had not settled here, and made the enlisted men grateful.

THE INTERIOR OFFICE.

The vacancy in the Interior office needs to be filled with the least possible delay. The absence of Mr. Damon leaves a Cabinet of but two men, and the chief executive department of the government is at a stand still.

The chief functions of a Minister of Interior at the present time are not those of a fighter, a statesman or a politician. The duties of the Minister of Interior are mainly to see that the road, bridge, wharf and public building program laid out by the legislature, is carried out and that the bulging surplus is expended for the public benefit instead of being allowed to fester in the public treasury until it breeds a money panic.

This work needs to be done now. A live, snappy, business man, reasonably familiar with governmental affairs and with the practical work of the office should be secured if possible.

A man who answers this description is Hon. John A. McCandless, now a member of the Senate.

The Advertiser has at times disagreed with Mr. McCandless upon various issues of the day, and, as he is a man who does his own thinking and the Advertiser proposes to continue as an independent journal, there will probably be differences in the future; but at the present juncture and under existing conditions, it is submitted that Mr. McCandless will fill the bill better than any other available man.

As a member of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Government and of the Senate, for the last seven years, he has a close knowledge of governmental affairs, more particularly of the Interior Department, in which, as a practical man, he has always manifested the greatest interest.

As an executive and business man he has demonstrated his ability by the accumulation of a comfortable fortune entirely through his own personal efforts. He has been a staunch and consistent supporter of annexation and the policy of progress.

He has a strong personal support among the younger and more radical men of the community and would bring support to the administration as well as infuse new blood into executive affairs.

The appointment is entirely in the hands of President Dole, and he will appoint whom he deems best; but he can feel assured that the appointment of Mr. McCandless will meet with general approval in the community.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Prof. Lyons' meteorological summary of the month is unusually interesting. The school children should be made familiar with it each month as it is one of those matters which touch their daily lives.

There has been little rain for seven months, and there is some apprehension that the artesian wells are failing. The facts do not warrant any serious fear of that kind, provided the facts furnished by Prof. Lyons give sufficient data. As to their accuracy, Prof. Lyons' name is an absolute guarantee of that.

The normal amount of rainfall for the month is 2.04 feet. There has fallen since January last, 17.57 feet.

During the month of September the rainfall was 0.85. The waterworks were pumping about 3,000,000 of gallons of artesian water per day. A number, perhaps 20, other artesian wells were discharging many millions gallons more of water night and day in and near the city.

But according to Prof. Lyons' statements, the fall of water in the artesian well which he constantly measures, was, during the dry month of September, from 34.4 feet above sea level to 34.2 feet above the same level. The fall therefore of water in that well was only two-tenths of a foot during the month. If the water in the artesian well measured by Prof. Lyons is connected at a greater or less depth with the entire subterranean water storage, it seems to be evident that there is not much danger of any failure of the water supply for the city even if the demand should increase indefinitely. The waste of artesian water from flowing wells is prodigious. If conserved, it would supply double the present population of the city. With a deficiency of 7.50 feet of rainfall up to date, and a decrease in this representative well of only two-tenths of a foot during the last month, which was a dry one, the decrease is small. Prof. Lyons states, however, that since the artesian wells were made in 1881, there has been a general fall of nine feet. This would make an average fall of

Scrofula

Swollen Glands, Scrofula Sores, Hip Disease, Bolls, Pimples, Eruptions Tell the Story—Dreadful Consequences of Impure Blood.

Certainly scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn. Outward applications do not cure. Emollients may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely without an equal.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofulous humor and impure blood and am now almost entirely cured of the eruptions with which I have been afflicted for the past year. My face, chest and back were badly broken out." FRED B. ORWAT, Woodstock, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c

about six inches every year. Whether the data justify the conclusion that it will continue, remains an open question.

SUGAR SITUATION

In Two Provinces of Cuba.

Extracts From Report of General Wilson to the War Department Just Made Public.

The War Department has recently made public an abstract from the report of General Wilson, military commander of Santa Clara and Matanzas provinces, which contains the following valuable information:

The two provinces produce almost equal amounts of sugar and together furnished 70 per cent in 1898-9 and 81 per cent in 1897-8 of all the sugar produced on the Island of Cuba. Forty-one centrals operated in 1899, and twenty-one others did not operate, but were in working order. About 87 were destroyed during the war. Some of the large centrals were only preserved by their owners paying one or both sides to protect their property. Many of those destroyed were lying idle, which did not have modern machinery, which is now requisite, and had been largely driven out of business by the competition between beet and cane. The tendency of sugar-making is to the concentration of the work at the large centrals. The mills now operating are supplied with modern machinery, employing more scientific processes. Their capacity will be sufficient for all the cane which can be raised in the next two or three years and it is believed by experts can be enlarged to accommodate any probable increase of production. The ownership of the centrals in operation is divided as follows: Four American, one Spanish and twenty-one Cuban in Santa Clara and seven American, twenty Spanish, twenty-nine Cuban, twenty Germans and one French at Matanzas. The pay of laborers on the sugar estates varies from 40 cents a day for unskilled labor to \$1.75 for skilled. General Wilson thinks that daily wages must necessarily rise as work is undertaken, because the supply of labor is very limited. The skilled laborers are generally Spaniards or foreigners. The field hands are Cubans, colored or white. Many Chinese are employed about the sugar mills in business requiring close attention rather than mechanical skill. The cost of living is given as follows: Rice, 6 cents per pound; cornmeal, 4 cents per pound; beans, 7 cents per pound; dried meat, 25 cents per pound. The mortality due to reconcentration and consequent starvation appears to have been in the province of Santa Clara about one-seventh (population 310,000 in 1898, against 354,000 in 1897) as compared with the loss of one-third of the population of Matanzas province. This difference is attributed to the difference in the character of the country and the more widely scattered population, which enabled more of the inhabitants to evade the strict compliance with the orders of reconcentration. General Wilson says that the revival of agriculture has rapidly progressed under very discouraging circumstances, but that the people very greatly lack animals. Cienfuegos, the chief port of Santa Clara province, has a first-class harbor, which could be improved so that the largest ships might come up to the dock. The province has an aggregate railroad mileage of 260 miles, not including numerous branches belonging to plantations. The value of sugar land ranges from \$3 to \$80 per acre. Farms vary in size from a single caballeria (35 acres) to "colonias" and "finques" of many thousands acres. The foreign investor will be at a disadvantage in the examination of titles, as compared with the resident, until responsible companies are established to look up deeds and grants.—Willett & Gray's Circular.

A MISSOURI TRAGEDY

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Montgomery, Mo., says:

News has just been received of the murder of Frank Walker and his newly-married bride by Chris Rankin, a disappointed lover, who then killed himself. A child was seriously wounded by the shots that killed the couple. All concerned in the tragedy are prominent residents of Montgomery county.

MANILA'S LATEST

Last of the Volunteers Leave

Manila for Tennessee.

AGUINALDO'S PROCLAMATION

Relies on the Democratic Party to Win the Next Presidential Election in United States.

MANILA, Oct. 8, 10 a. m.—The advance from Imus and Bacoor toward Malabon and Old Cavite began early this morning. General Lawton was in command.

MANILA, Oct. 7, 11 p. m.—The Tennessee Regiment, the last of the volunteers, will sail for the United States tomorrow on board the transport Indiana.

Aguinaldo, in a proclamation announcing the release of American prisoners and authorizing Filipino soldiers in the northern province to return to their homes, says:

"In America there is a great party that insists upon the Government recognizing Filipino independence. That party will compel the United States to fulfill the promises made to us in all solemnity and good faith, though not put into writing."

"Therefore we must show our gratitude and maintain our position more resolutely than ever. We should pray to God that the great Democratic party may win the next Presidential election and imperialism fall in its mad attempt to subjugate us by force of arms. There are some Americans in the Philippines who have joined us because they disapprove a war of what Mr. Atkinson calls criminal aggression. When offered a chance to return to their own camp they declined."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Admiral Dewey believes the report that Manila yesterday by a Dominican friar that Aguinaldo had issued orders to Filipino soldiers in northern provinces to return to their towns and resume farming. The Admiral is of the opinion that such a move on the part of Aguinaldo indicates that the insurgent commander is weakening as a result of the formidable preparations being made by this Government to suppress the insurrection during the coming dry season. The returning of the soldiers to their homes is, the Admiral believes, the beginning of the disintegration of the insurgent army, and he urges that reinforcements for both the army and navy be sent as expeditiously as possible to Manila in order to demoralize rebels before the dry season begins.

Rear Admiral Watson and General Otis were informed by cable today that the Brooklyn, New Orleans, Badger and Nashville had been given orders to proceed to the Philippines and that more vessels would follow. Commander Rogers of the Nashville informed the Navy Department in a cablegram received today that he had already sailed for San Juan, Porto Rico, where he will stop and replenish his coal supply. The Nashville should make the trip to Manila in between seven weeks and two months.

Colonel Harry C. Kesler, First Montana Volunteer Infantry, has been commissioned as brigadier general of volunteers for distinguished conduct at Malolos on March 21 last.

COURT NOTES.

Rose Ladd has brought a suit in assumpsit against Edward Stiles. She claims the sum of fifteen hundred dollars with interest at 10 per cent per annum from the 27th day of March, 1898; that on the 27th of September, 1898, she paid and lent to the defendant that amount to be repaid upon request. Plaintiff also claims that the defendant is further indebted to her in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for that on the 17th day of September, 1898, he did induce and procure plaintiff to borrow from W. W. Hall, trustee of the Hilo Boys' Boarding School, on the joint and several promissory note of herself and Samuel Ladd, her husband, the said sum of fifteen hundred dollars and to give as security therefor a mortgage on certain real property of said Rose Ladd situate in Honolulu of the value of two thousand dollars and upwards, which sum defendant promised to pay to said W. W. Hall, trustee, when it became due two years thereafter. That the said W. W. Hall did then and there pay the amount so loaned by him to plaintiff to the defendant Stiles. That when said note and mortgage became due the defendant neglected to pay the same and the plaintiff was compelled to pay off the same with interest and costs amounting to \$48 more. That although often requested the defendant has refused to pay the said amount and still does.

In the ejectment suit of Mahoeheo vs. Tai Bun a demurrer has been interposed.

Lost at Sea.

Fred Gieseke, the cabin-boy of the George Curtis, was washed overboard and lost from that vessel on the evening of the 9th inst. The vessel was running in a very heavy sea at the rate of thirteen knots an hour at the time and before any assistance could be rendered the unfortunate young fellow was lost to sight in the darkness.

HAIR

It did not seem possible that the white boat could squeeze in between the Shamrock and the mark. To the onlookers it seemed inevitable that unless the Yankee boat kept away under the stern of the Shamrock there would be a collision, or the Columbia would

A map showing the boundary between the United States and Mexico. The map is divided into sections by a grid. The top section is labeled 'A' (Arizona) and 'N' (New Mexico). The bottom section is labeled 'U' (United States) and 'G' (Gulf of Mexico). The boundary is marked with 'X' symbols and labeled 'Boundary made by Arbitrators'. The 'Old Boundary 1375' is also indicated. The 'New Claim Map of 1895' is shown with a dashed line. The map includes labels for 'KUYUNI R.' and 'RIMI R.' rivers. A scale bar indicates 50 miles.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—REAR-ADMIRAL Winfield Scott Schley was installed as commander of the Loyal Legion at the meeting of the order held at Delmonico's last night. As he entered the dining-room where the members had gathered at the tables, he was greeted with applause and a round of cheers. The flag was duly presented and the oath of office was then administered to the new commander by the senior vice commander, General Henry L. Jurnet. The room was decked with American flags and the shades on the candles on the tables were formed of the national colors. About 200 members and guests were present.

West, where the land was more fertile.

For Minister of Interior.
Among the many names mentioned as fit successors to Captain James H. King as Minister of the Interior is that of John A. McQuinn. Indeed, may be said that yesterday afternoon public opinion had virtually crystallized in his favor. There was no doubt expressed in some quarters, however, as to whether he could be induced to take the office. Of his plans for it there were none.

H. HACKFELDER

LD & Co., Ld. 4

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

"HELPING TO DIE"

While There is Life There is Hope.

"Medicus" Says It Is the Duty of a Physician to Prolong Life in All Cases.

Honolulu, Oct. 16, 1899.

Editor Pacific Commercial Advertiser.—Dear Sir: In your issue of October 12 is an editorial, "Helping to Die." I would like to say a few words on this subject. Although I happen to be one of the younger physicians, and educated in a school noted for the breadth of its education, I cannot say I am free from "the old traditions and prejudices," if such is indicated by a reluctance to taking human life.

There may be cases where sufferers form compacts with their physicians to the effect that if their disease becomes unbearable he will "take their life." But what would a compact made with such a one be worth? A physician who makes such a compact has clearly lost all recollection of the oath administered to him before his university granted him his diplomas. If he can be made to break his first compact, I don't see how much reliance can be placed upon his keeping the second. Furthermore, so long as the medical profession is made up of human beings, with all their frailties and liability to err, I would strongly deprecate this new-fangled proposition "that strikes at once against the snags and prejudices of habit."

To say that such a course does so strike, is giving voice to something that has a very fine sound, but it is better to have a habit with snags and prejudices than one that lays its possessor open to the suspicion of criminal actions.

You say: "Who can now define the power which one rightfully has over his own life, to preserve or destroy it, or delegate the power to others to destroy?" It seems to me that after reading your editorial one would not feel it would be a difficult task to find one, at least, in our community, and consequently I would ask: Are not the supporters of your argument taking unto themselves the very power they scorn the old-fashioned individuals for possessing?

But whatever may be said from the theoretical point of view, there still remains the practical side, which is naturally by far the more serious one and the question in practice devolves upon the physician to decide. Might I ask what are the exact conditions that would justify a physician in taking life? "When there is no hope," seems to be the apparent answer. But when is that? Any physician knows the truth of the old saying, "While there is life there is hope." Or else we take it when the patient is suffering extreme pain and there is apparently no hope of his living? The most common cause of such a condition is undoubtedly cancer, and would a physician be justified in taking life under such circumstances, when a cure for cancer is on the verge of discovery? It is rare that such pain can be alleviated.

Are we to take it when a person is dying by inches from consumption, when cases are on record of cure resulting from collapse of the lung due to perforation of the pleura?

Are we to take it when a person is crippled for life, because they will be a burden to themselves and others, when it is common enough to find such cripples develop a mental capacity beyond the ordinary?

Should we take the life of imbeciles or idiots, when craniectomy has recently made many of them rational beings?

When are we to take it? Not until mortal man acquires the gift of seeing into the future, and he has not yet attained that attribute—at least, I have not heard of it.

The cases that cannot be alleviated by the judicious use of proper remedies are so very few and far between that it is better to let ten such cases bear their burden than to take the life of one who, for all we know, might have recovered.

Then again, are we to do it on our own initiative or if the patient asks us. All medical men have had experiences in which the patient has begged of them "something to end their life," and yet many such have recovered.

No, indeed, Mr. Editor, do not saddle the medical profession with any more care and worry than it bears right now. They are sufficient without this additional burden. The medical fraternity are not at all anxious that the old saying, "Licensed to kill," should become fact and not metaphor.

Thanking you for your space, I am, MEDICUS, JR.

[Note. The question raised by Judge Baldwin regarding the right of the physician to avoid prolonging an existence that carried with it great suffering, is in a large measure academic. It was made prominent by the Judge's eminent position as a jurist. The "right" also to terminate or cause to be terminated one's own life, where there is incurable disease, with great suffering, is also largely academic. As "Medicus Jr." properly says, it is the practical side of the question that has value.

There cannot be any law enacted granting the physician any right whatsoever to terminate the life of a patient. It would be impossible to define by law the limitations upon such a right. Besides the evidence necessary to establish the facts in any case under a legal review of it would be unsatisfactory, and largely within the physician's sole possession. Nor would it be safe to confer such judicial power

ers on men, who are admitted to the profession of medicine, without due qualifications. No doubt the giving of opiates to those who have incurable disease and suffer extreme pain, tends to suspend the functions and hastens death in many cases, but human reason, in its infirmity, often approves of indirect, while it disapproves of direct methods of reaching an end. You cannot directly steal a person's money, but the law permits you to bargain and trade so that you do get the ignorant person's money, and he gets nothing for it in return.

The law, which is the organized sense of the people, permits a surgeon to operate on a person, even when a majority of physicians would declare that the operation must be fatal. This is getting close to the danger line. And "successful treatment" in surgery has often become a by-word in the medical profession, because it is called "successful treatment" if the patient survives twenty-four hours after the operation.

The practical aspect of the discussion is, that means should be devised to permit only capable and educated men to practice medicine, because they do so often hold the issues of life and death in their hands. One of the most distinguished physicians said that, "If Omnipotence came to earth and opened court for the trial of lawyers and doctors, and held them responsible for their blunders, the jails would be full." If there is any truth in this remark, it is not wise to encourage the doctors to pass judgment in the matter of closing out life.

But the intelligent and conscientious physician, taking the largest view of his duty towards his patients, and the relation of his patient to the laws which govern his existence will make each case a rule for itself.

In the coming years, there will be, no doubt, new views taken on this subject, and the physician will be justified in doing that which he now hesitates to do. —The Editor.]

ANNIE T. K. PARKER

To Engage in the Cattle Business.

Her Guardian Petitions That She May be Represented in a Proposed Corporation.

In the probate division of the Circuit Court yesterday A. W. Carter, recently appointed guardian of the estate of Annie T. K. Parker, filed a petition to Judge Perry in which he sets out that the property interests of his ward are largely in lands and live stock used as a ranching business.

That there is about to be organized a corporation under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands for the purpose of engaging in, carrying on, buying, selling, importing and dealing in all kinds of live stock, the selling of beef, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry and other live stock, and the selling of carcasses or parts thereof or any products or commodities made therefrom, and the buying and selling of all kinds of food products, said business to be confined to within certain limits in the districts of Hilo and Puna, on the Island of Hawaii.

That the ranch in which the said minor is interested has found a market within such limits and it would be greatly to the advantage of said minor's estate to be able to participate in the said proposed corporation.

That the business about to be carried on by the said proposed corporation is, in fact, of the same nature as the business that has been heretofore carried on by the estate of said minor. That it is essential for the protection of the ranching business and said minor's interest that she be represented in said corporation and be permitted to participate in the same.

That the capitalization of said corporation is \$20,000.

That the capital required for said corporation will probably at no time exceed \$10,000.

That the said minor will be entitled to one-fourth of the stock in said corporation and participate in one-fourth of the profits.

In conclusion the guardian prays that he be authorized to subscribe and pay for the stock it is proposed that the minor shall take, etc.

The Family Friend.

No remedy has as good a right to that title as Kikapoo Indian Oil. It is good for internal and external use; it is pain's most powerful panacea. No one can say "I won't" have neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica or any other acute pain, but everyone who has a bottle of Kikapoo Indian Oil in the house can say with confidence "I won't" have neuralgia or any other pain long. The power of this oil over pain is marvelous. Toothache, earache, headache, neuralgia and rheumatic pains, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, colic, cramps, and all acute pain yield instantly to it. You are always proof against pain with a bottle in the house. Holborn Drug Co. agents for Kikapoo Indian Remedies.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

THE OLAA LEASES

Important Decision of the Supreme Court.

Which Will Affect Many Lessors of Crown Lands on the Island of Hawaii.

Yesterday afternoon the Supreme Court, Judge Perry sitting in place of the Chief Justice, handed down a decision in the case of E. A. Horan against Sanford B. Dole as President, J. A. King as Minister of the Interior and J. F. Brown as agent of Public Lands, of the Republic of Hawaii. In view of the importance of the case and the number of people affected by it, the decision is printed in full.

The syllabus of the decision reads:

Section 76 of the Land Act, 1895, which permits a holder of an Olaa crown land lease covering less than 200 acres to obtain a patent for that and additional land, in all not exceeding 200 acres, upon the improvement of 30 acres thereof and other conditions, does not permit one who has obtained a patent for the entire area covered by his lease to obtain a patent for additional land after the termination of his lease and in consequence of improvements made thereon after the termination of his lease and his acquisition of the fee.

The opinion of the court is by Justice Frear, and is as follows:

This is a submission upon an agreed statement of facts under sections 1255-1258 of the Civil Laws.

The material facts agreed upon are these: The plaintiff E. A. Horan, at the date of the enactment of the Land Act, 1895, was the holder of a lease from the Commissioner of Crown Lands of lot 284, containing 47.25 acres, in the Ahupuaa of Olaa District of Puna, Island of Hawaii; in 1896, under the provisions of Part IX of the Land Act, he applied for the said lot in fee, representing that he had 15 per cent of the lot under cultivation with coffee, fruit, field or garden crops and had improvements of house and extra cultivation thereon of the value of \$200 in addition to the said 15 per cent; the Sub-Agent of Public Lands for the district found that there were about ten acres under cultivation and that the house was of the value of \$150; the application was accepted and in due time a patent was issued to Horan for the lot; Horan has continued to live on the lot to the present time, and now has the entire area under cultivation and has improvements thereon valued at \$2,400, and has expended thereon \$9,000; he has now applied for an additional 250 acres, namely, lots 107, 108 and 109, in the new Olaa survey, but his application has been denied by the defendants. He contends that he has a right under said Part IX of the Land Act to purchase these additional lots at their appraised value and asks that the defendants be ordered to issue to him a patent for the same on receipt of the appraised value.

The decision of the case depends upon the construction of section 76 of the said Land Act (Civ. L. Sec. 260) the portion of which material to this case is as follows:

"Section 76. Any person holding land individually or in conjunction with others, situate in the Ahupuaa of Olaa, District of Puna, on the Island of Hawaii, under a lease from the Commissioners of Crown Lands (not reserving rent for the first three or five years of such lease), shall at any time after the first payment of rent, which is hereby reduced for such leases to one dollar per acre annually in the case of all leases reserving a larger amount, upon the improvement of not less than 15 per cent of the area of the land to be patented, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, which improvements shall include the bona fide cultivation of coffee or fruit, field or garden crops, or all or any of such crops, and payment to the Commissioners of the unimproved value of the premises to be patented according to the appraisement stated in section 79, be entitled to receive from the Government a land patent for any portion of his leased premises in one parcel within 200 acres in extent and including such improved portion, if all the conditions of such lease to be performed by such lessee up to such time, shall have been substantially performed.

"Provided, however, that condition 5 of such lease for the purpose of making such lease good, shall be deemed to have been substantially performed when improvements or cultivation shall have been made on such premises to the aggregate value of \$200. No land patent, however, shall be issued for any portion of said premises until improvements or cultivation to the extent of \$200 in addition to the 15 per cent above named shall have been shown to have been made.

"Any such person as aforesaid whose lease covers less than 200 acres of land and who has improved not less than thirty acres thereof, shall upon fulfilling the above mentioned requirements, have the privilege of purchasing an additional area according to the appraisement stated in section 79, provided the aggregate acreage of his holding shall not exceed 200 acres."

This section provides for two classes of cases: (1) A person holding an Olaa crown land lease of whatever area may obtain a patent for such portion of the same land, as shall have no more than an area of which the cultivated part is 15 per cent, but which shall not exceed 200 acres in all, and (2) any such person whose lease covers less than 200 acres may obtain a patent for the same and additional land, in all not to exceed 200 acres, provided he has improved not less than thirty acres thereof (15 per cent of 200 acres).

The plaintiff applied for and obtained his patent under the first part of the section. This is shown by the

fact that he stated in his application that he had 15 per cent of his lot of 47.25 acres under cultivation and that that he had about ten acres under cultivation. He could not have applied under the second part of the section unless he had thirty acres under cultivation. Having obtained a patent for all the land covered by his lease under the first part of the section he now seeks to obtain a patent of additional land under the second part of the section.

When he obtained his patent for the whole of the land covered by the lease, the lease terminated. In such case the lease would naturally merge in the patent, and that it would become merged seems to have been contemplated as shown by the clause in section 78 (Civ. L. Sec. 262), which provides: "The premises thus sought to be patented shall, from the date of such application accompanied by one-fourth of the purchase price, be free from the stipulations of such crown lease, which shall, however, remain in full force as to the remainder of the premises described therein." Since the application and patent covered the entire premises in this case, the entire premises became free from the stipulations of the lease and there was no remainder of the premises as to which the lease could remain in force.

The question, then, is whether a person who has once exercised his right and who has obtained a patent for the whole of the land covered by his lease under the first part of the section may exercise his right a second time and under the second part of the section. We need not decide whether a person may first exercise his right under one part of the section and then under the other part or whether he may exercise his right more than once under either part in case he should not obtain a patent for the whole 200 acres on his first application, for in our opinion he can exercise his right only so long as he holds a crown land lease, and it appears in this case that the applicant has no such lease, it having terminated upon his obtaining his patent for the whole land covered by the lease.

The statute does not, as contended on behalf of the plaintiff, confer an absolute right to obtain a patent upon a person holding a lease at the date of the Act irrespective of whether he holds the lease at the date of his application for the patent. If that were so the holder at the date of the Act could obtain a patent even though he might have assigned his lease prior to his application for the patent and his assignee, the holder of the lease, could not obtain a patent; or he could obtain a patent even though he had surrendered his lease before his application for the patent—which the applicant has practically done in this case by accepting a title in fee simple. The statute clearly confers the right upon only those who hold at the date of their application leases in existence at the date of the statute. It says in the first part of the section: "Any person holding land under a lease," not "any person who has held land under a lease"; and in the second part of the section: "Any such person as aforesaid whose lease covers" etc.; and the language of the section throughout bears out this construction. It does not say that a person having a lease of fifty acres may cultivate ten acres and then surrender his lease and obtain a fee simple title for the whole lot and then cultivate thirty acres of his own land and thus obtain a patent for 150 acres more.

This construction is entirely consistent with the decisions in Webster vs. Luther, 183 U. S. 337, and other cases relied on for the plaintiff, which held that sections 2304 and 2306 of the United States Revised Statutes conferred upon certain soldiers and others an absolute assignable right to acquire additional lands. Similarly, it might be held under our statute that a person who came within the terms of the statute acquired an absolute right to obtain additional land, which right would pass with an assignment of the lease. But it could not be held that one who did not come within the terms of the statute had such right. The statute confers the right upon only those holding land under leases and who have improved the required area of the leased premises. In this case the applicant does not hold a crown land lease and he has not improved the required area of land held under such a lease. As a basis for his present application he has shown merely that he has a fee simple in his own right and that he has improved only the land so held in fee, although he once held the land under lease—before he made the improvements and before he made his present application. Judgment is ordered for the defendants.

Sensational and Untrue.

The sensational article in an afternoon paper on glanders in the city is unwarranted. Enquiry from veterinary surgeons and livery stable proprietors shows that there is no increase in the number of cases of the dread disease; there has been for years past an occasional case and the animal has been promptly destroyed. All such matters must be reported at once to the Board of Health and no recent cases have been reported.

The present epidemic of influenza in stock need cause no anxiety. It is being successfully treated and the number of cases is decreasing. Undoubtedly the cause was the hot, dry weather.

MANY THANKS.

I wish to express my thanks to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine," says W. W. Massingill, of Beaumont, Texas. There are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum who must also feel thankful. It is for sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Read the Daily Advertiser.

ITCHING PILES.

From the Melbourne Age.

Ever have any irritation of the skin? There are many forms of it, any of them bad enough to tax your patience. Hemorrhoid, a plague of the night; no rest for the sufferer from that complaint. Eczema, too; hives don't sound dangerous, but they cause much misery to those unfortunate enough to be troubled with them. Doan's Ointment is "A wonder" for any such trouble. Any troublesome irritation of the skin can't resist its healing, soothing influence. Lots of Honolulu people know this now.

Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, is a very old resident of Melbourne. He states:

For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease.

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years. Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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In price, is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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GIVEN AWAY!

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OIL! OIL! OIL!

For a few days, I will sell the famous "Nye's" Sperm Oil at 15 Cents a bottle.

It Will Not Gum Your Machine.

L. F. Prescott
Fort Street, near Hotel.

Dealer in Sewing Machines.

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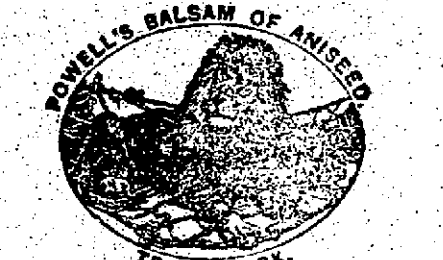
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ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE BEST REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. It is a most reliable and effective remedy, and is recommended by all the leading medical authorities.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.
"The Daily Mail" writes:—"I am obliged to say that Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is a most reliable and effective remedy, and is recommended by all the leading medical authorities."

"The Times" writes:—"I think it is an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and I have recommended it to my brother and sister artists."

Mr. Thomas Watson, Chairman, Lincoln, October 1st, 1899, writes:—"I have commenced to use Powell's Balsam of Aniseed, and I find it most effective in curing colds and coughs, and I have recommended it to my brother and sister artists."

LOOSEN THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGER COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK ABOVE ON EACH BOTTLE.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Esq., London," on the Government Stamp.

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Read the Daily Advertiser.

THE HOLT ESTATE

Supplemental Report of the Master.

Securities of the Estate Given Thorough Examination—Losses Incurred to be Borne Equal y.

Henry Smith, as master appointed to examine the accounts of the Holt Estate, has submitted the following supplemental report to the court:

MASTER'S SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

I now ask leave to file this as a supplemental report to my report filed on the 5th instant:

I have repaired to the office of Bruce Cartwright, trustee, for the purpose of examining all the securities belonging to this estate.

The oldest note is the one given by John D. Holt Sr., mortgagor, for the sum of \$2,500, which has been reduced to a balance of \$1,500. It was accepted by the late James W. Austin, the then trustee, on October 6, 1870, and is secured by the mortgagor's \$1,500 policy of insurance on his life issued by the Equitable Society of New York. It appears to the master that this loan is secure, in view of the fact that the trustee pays over to the mortgagor as beneficiary of the estate only what remains of his share of the income in this estate after deducting what is due and owing by the beneficiary to the estate.

The only security which has unfortunately proved a loss to the estate was a mortgage given by one William H. Cummings on some real estate situate in Waialua, Island of Maui. The note for the same was originally \$2,500; and upon foreclosure, the property brought the sum of only \$700; the houses on the land having been secretly sold and removed from the land without the mortgagor's knowledge or consent. After the foreclosure proceedings, a judgment was procured by the trustee against said Cummings, who, it appears, was a Government beneficiary and was drawing a salary, for the balance due upon his note. This judgment enabled the trustee to garnish 25 per cent of Cummings' salary up to the time the new Audit Act went into effect, since which time nothing has been collected upon the judgment, and the sum of \$1,424.05 is now the amount short of the original loan. I find that the mortgage on this loan was accepted February 8, 1892, by the present trustee's predecessor, A. J. Cartwright, who died July 12, 1892. Question: Upon whom should this loss fall? The loan appears to have been made by the deceased trustee in apparently good faith, and another excuse offered is the fact that said deceased trustee was not in a position to personally inspect the real property which was sold, it being situate on the Island of Maui. A previous mortgage was exhibited to the master showing that Messrs. Allen & Robinson, merchants, accepted the same property in security for their loan of \$3,150 to said Cummings, and, in all probability, this transaction was the cause of the late Mr. Cartwright's acceptance of the security offered for a new loan upon the same property; it also shows that the late trustee was a little more prudent than Messrs. Allen & Robinson, for the amount of their loan was \$650 more than Mr. Cartwright's.

The foregoing circumstances were narrated to the master in extenuation, but whether or not they are sufficient to show that the deceased trustee had used more than ordinary care or caution in his acceptance of said loan, it is solely for the court to decide.

Should it be held that the loss fall upon the estate, it is only fair that the same should be equalized among all the beneficiaries to be deducted from the next rent distribution, as follows:

One-third to be borne by James R. Holt Sr. \$ 474 70
One-third to be borne by John D. Holt Sr. 474 70
One-third to be subdivided into nine equal parts and be borne by the heirs of O. J. Holt 474 65

Total deficiency on Cummings' loan \$1,424 05

And whatever is collected hereafter upon the judgment due by Cummings should be distributed to the beneficiaries in like proportion.

The only bonds owned by the estate are five \$100 denomination in the Oahu Railway & Land Co.'s stock, certificates numbered 154 to 157 inclusive, and one numbered 168.

The largest real estate loan is to one John D. Holt Jr., for the sum of \$9,000, now reduced to \$8,500; it is for three years from March 21, 1893, rate of interest 6 1/2 per cent. From the master's personal knowledge of the lands covered by this mortgage, it is safe to report that the security offered for this loan is ample.

I do not feel disposed to report on the sufficiency of the loans made on real estate situate outside of Honolulu. I will report, however, that, as all the mortgages (except the one above mentioned given by John D. Holt Jr.) are past maturity, a sure test of their sufficiency is to require all mortgagors to settle them or give further additional securities, if so it is required by the next trustee.

Following are the loans secured by real estate outside of Honolulu:

J. M. Monsarrat, lands in Kona, Hawaii; 7 1/2 per cent. \$ 2,500 00
J. M. Monsarrat, lands in Hamakua, Hawaii; 8 per cent. 1,000 00
C. Lily Auld, Molokai land; 8 per cent. 800 00
S. K. Kane, 5 pieces of land in Maui and 2 pieces of land in Honolulu; 8 per cent. 3,000 00
Mrs. M. K. Keohokalole, Molokai land; 8 per cent. 450 00
Kahawai Mirona, interest in Ahupuaa of Waialeale, Ha-

wai; 8 per cent. 250 00
Total \$ 9,080 00
Following are the mortgages secured by lands in Honolulu:
James R. Holt Jr., land corner Beretania and Pauahi streets, worth, it is said, \$4,000; 7 per cent. \$ 1,500 00
E. Mikalemi, lands in Palama, 2.25 acres; 9 per cent. 600 00
Cushingham, property on Young street; 9 per cent. 325 00
Chris. J. Holt, homestead in Punahou; 8 per cent. 1,500 00
John D. Holt Jr., lands on Fort street and also on Punchbowl street; 6 1/2 per cent. 8,500 00
Total \$12,425 00

15th ANNIVERSARY

Of the Honolulu Branch W. C. T. U.

About Fifty Ladies Present to Hear Reports of Officers and Mrs. Newman's Address.

On Tuesday afternoon about fifty ladies met at the home of the president, Mrs. J. M. Whitney, at the annual meeting of the W. C. T. U., its fifteenth anniversary. Mrs. Whitney conducted the devotional exercises, giving a very interesting talk upon the hopeful signs of the universal acceptance of the Christ in the world. The encouraging view was first in the peace congress, which would have been impossible a few years ago; second, in the effort which is being made in behalf of temperance and purity. There are just as many saloons and brothels but public sentiment is aroused and awake to the importance of suppressing them or at least by segregation making them less harmful to the social fabric. Again the canteen law was a great step in advance and although the Attorney-General decided against its operation the fact that Congress passed such a law with very little opposition shows that temperance sentiment is getting a strong hold of the people. She spoke of the Dreyfus case as showing that the conscience of the world is keenly alive to injustice. Sympathy for the man and denunciation for his persecutors is the universal feeling. Christian unity is another marked sign of the coming universal peace. Creeds and dogmas are relegated to the dim past and the golden rule is coming to be the only test applied as fitness for church membership. The religion of Christ is embodied in that the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man is the religion of today.

The secretary's report was then read showing some very good work done, especially in the Flower Mission department. Thousands of small bouquets each with a scripture card tied to it with a dainty white ribbon have been distributed at Buena Vista, Camp McKinley, on board transports and at the prison. Not only flowers but fruit and literature have been quite freely distributed among the soldier boys.

The report of the treasurer and several of the superintendents of departments were given.

Mrs. Angie Newman who has been visiting in Honolulu several months gave an eloquent address. Her remarks were almost wholly confined to pleading for the soldiers who stop here on their way to Manila. She recognized the fact that we had done a marvelous work in the early part of the war and that it could not be kept up indefinitely, but a kind word or any little attention is so appreciated by them as she has found by experience. She related many little incidents of singular interest and I am sure that we all felt that in the future we would give to as many as came within our reach a little mother love to cheer them on their way, perhaps, to their death. It is sad to see these boys, for many of them are only boys, going out to fight for American supremacy in that far off region. But it is not for that alone. They will carry to those poor mistaken Filipinos the supreme blessing of American liberty. Mrs. Newman is a very magnetic speaker and her audience were enthused with the spirit of her subject.

After the meeting closed the ladies were served by a body of pretty young ladies with delicious cake and coffee and a most enjoyable social hour was spent on the lawn and in the spacious parlors and thus closed one of the most delightful anniversaries in the life of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the Hawaiian Islands.

M. A. HILTON GREENE,
Recording Secretary.

WHY EXPERIMENT ON YOURSELF

With remedies of doubtful utility, when you can get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which has stood the test of time? Twenty-five years' sale and use have proven that remedy to be a prompt and certain cure for colds. It will cure a cold in a day if taken as soon as the cold has been contracted and before it has settled in the system. Sold by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

SUPREME COURT

Decides a Lahaina Case Appealed.

Decree of Circuit Court is Affirmed In Favor of the Pioneer Mill Company.

The Supreme Court in a decision signed by Justices Frear and Whiting has affirmed the decision of the lower court dismissing the bill on demurrer in the case of Hana, Umi Kukalani, her husband, and Lahaina Coffee and Fruit Company, Limited, against Pioneer Mill Company, Limited, an appeal from the Circuit Judge of the First Circuit.

The opinion of the Court is written by Justice Frear and is set forth in the syllabus as follows:

"H signed two deeds, one purporting to release her dower right, the other all her right, title and interest, in certain lands which had previously been mortgaged by her husband (she not joining or releasing her dower) and sold on foreclosure. H afterwards was informed that her grantee claimed that there was a defect in the foreclosure sale and that she had inherited through her daughter all the estate of her husband, the daughter and husband having died, and that consequently a fee simple title had been conveyed by her deeds. She then brought a bill for the cancellation of the deeds upon the ground of false and fraudulent representations that she had only a dower right. She did not show any defect in the foreclosure sale or show that she had more than a dower right or that she executed the deeds in reliance upon any false representation that she had only a dower right. She alleged also that she did not know that her deeds purported to convey more than a dower right, but she did not allege that her grantee had misled her as to what they purported to convey or show why she did not know what they purported to convey.

"Held, on demurrer, that the bill was insufficient."

The history of the case is given below:

"This is a bill in equity for the cancellation of certain deeds on the ground of fraud and misrepresentation. The case comes here on appeal from a decree sustaining a demurrer to the bill and dismissing the bill.

"The bill alleges in substance: That one Kapakahi in 1887 mortgaged certain land owned by him situated at Lahaina, Maui, his wife, the plaintiff Hana, not joining or releasing her dower; that the mortgage was foreclosed in 1889; that the purchaser at the foreclosure sale conveyed the lands in 1892 to another, who, in 1896, conveyed them to the plaintiff corporation, which has since expended much money in improvements thereon; that Kapakahi died in 1887, leaving his said wife and a daughter surviving him; that the daughter died in 1896; and that Hana and her present husband, the plaintiff Umi Kukalani, whom she married in 1890, are lepers at the settlement on Molokai; that on March 29, 1893, the defendant obtained from Hana two deeds, one purporting to be a release of her dower, the other a release and quitclaim of all her interest in these lands, and also a deed from her husband giving his consent to her said deeds, and two days later brought an action of ejectment against the plaintiff corporation for these lands; that at the time and before the said deeds were executed Hana and her husband were informed by an attorney of defendant that Hana was conveying only a dower right by said deeds, and that neither said Hana nor her husband knew that she had any other than a dower right in these lands, or that either of the deeds purported to convey any other right; that the consideration expressed in said deeds, \$502 in all, is grossly inadequate for the interest of Hana and Umi Kukalani in said lands, and that these plaintiffs on account of her detention at said settlement were unable to travel and mingle with people who are familiar with the values of property, and were unable to form a just estimate of the value of the title of said Hana in said lands, and were induced to accept the said sum through the wilfully false and fraudulent representations of the defendant's agent that said Hana had no title or claim to said lands other than a right of dower, and the concealment of the fact that said Hana is heir of her said daughter and through her would inherit all estate left by Kapakahi, and the concealment of the value of the said Hana's interest in the said lands; that before signing said deeds the said Hana consulted her attorney in Honolulu by letter, and was advised by him to sign them, but that said attorney so advised without a full knowledge of the facts and upon misrepresentations of defendant's attorney that the said Hana had no interest in said lands other than a dower interest; that plaintiffs are informed and believe that defendant claims that said foreclosure sale was void by reason of certain alleged defects in the publication of the notice of intention to foreclose and of sale or otherwise, and that at the date of the said deeds the said Hana was entitled to said lands in fee simple, and that by said deeds the title to said lands became vested in the defendant; that upon being so informed the said Hana and Umi Kukalani declared said deeds to be void and thereupon, for the purpose of protecting the plaintiff corporation and to obtain a more adequate consideration, executed a deed of all her interest in the said lands to the said plaintiff corporation.

"The prayer is for the cancellation of the deeds from Hana and her husband to the defendant."

There was no meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Attorney General Cooper being otherwise engaged.

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Most Torturing, Disfiguring, Humiliating

Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scalp humours, is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

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HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, & FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Another Large Shipment

OF THOSE WELL KNOWN Keen Kutter Goods

Has just arrived and been opened up. Chisels, Bits, Hatchets, Knives and all such articles with this brand on are guaranteed and will always be replaced by us if any defects show up on using the tools. The "TRUE BLUE" Saws, Squares and other tools are about the neatest and best things in the way of fancy tools that have ever been shown. Call and see them and we think you will say so, too. These goods are made for, sold by and guaranteed by the Simmons Hardware Co. of St. Louis, Mo., the largest hardware house in the world by long odds, and you get honest goods when you buy these brands. The only place in town you can buy KEEN KUTTER and TRUE BLUE Goods is at

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

\$14.75 SPECIAL FOR HAWAII.

As we are the largest and best bicycle dealer in America, having the most complete stock of bicycles in every state and territory in the United States, we feel now with the approaching winter season and the fact that the United States, and with our facilities for manufacturing the highest grade bicycles for less money than they could be had elsewhere, that every dealer in the Hawaiian Islands should be supplied with the best of goods for the winter season. We have a large stock of high grade bicycles, with 28 inch wheels, 26 inch wheels, 24 inch wheels, high grade guaranteed pneumatic tires, high grade handle and handle bar, pedals, chain, tools and tool bag, a bicycle sold under our name and guarantee.

FOR \$19.75 we furnish our BEST 28 inch and 26 inch bicycles, complete with the very highest grade equipment, including high grade pneumatic tires, high grade handle and handle bar, pedals, chain, tools and tool bag, a bicycle sold under our name and guarantee.

As we are the largest and best bicycle dealer in America, having the most complete stock of bicycles in every state and territory in the United States, we feel now with the approaching winter season and the fact that the United States, and with our facilities for manufacturing the highest grade bicycles for less money than they could be had elsewhere, that every dealer in the Hawaiian Islands should be supplied with the best of goods for the winter season. We have a large stock of high grade bicycles, with 28 inch wheels, 26 inch wheels, 24 inch wheels, high grade guaranteed pneumatic tires, high grade handle and handle bar, pedals, chain, tools and tool bag, a bicycle sold under our name and guarantee.

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COPPERPLATE PRINTING.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Hawaiian Gazette Office.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELMIA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance 43,880,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1893, £18,959,869.
1-Authorized Capital-£1,000,000 5 s d
Subscribed 2,750,000
Paid up Capital 657,000 0 6
2-Fire Fund 2,750,000 0 6
3-Life and Annuity Funds £18,959,869 5 6
Revenue Fire Branch 1,530,540 8 6
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,015,242 18 1
£2,545,782 6 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

RUBBER STAMPS (AND) STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, October 17.
 Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, 16 hrs. from Ahulikinl.
 Wednesday, October 18.
 Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 8 hrs. from Koolau.
 Am. sh. Occidental, Bennett, 19 days from Tacoma; 2,511 tons coal to Inter-island S. N. Co.
 Thursday, October 19.
 Sh. George Curtis, Calhoun, from San Francisco, Oct. 8; 3,000 tons mds. to C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
 Bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, from San Francisco, Oct. 8; gen. mds. and hogs, to T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
 Stmr. Mokoli, Sachs, from Molokai, Oct. 18; 10 bags taro.
 Schr. Ada, Moses, from Hanalei.
 Schr. Blanche and Ella, Dudoit, Kauai.
 Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, 13 hrs. from Eleale.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, October 17.
 Stmr. Upolu, Henningson, Kohala.
 Schr. Ka Mo'i, Hips, Eleale.
 Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Kahului.
 Stmr. Kinai, Freeman, Hilo.
 U. S. A. T. Valencia, Lane, Manila.
 Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Nawiliwili.
 Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.
 Wednesday, October 18.
 U. S. A. T. Rio de Janeiro, Ward, Manila.
 U. S. A. T. Sikh, Rowley, Manila.
 Stmr. Maui, Macdonald, Paauhau.
 Am. sh. Yosemite, Anderson, Port Townsend.
 Schr. Wailua, Nelson, Hanalei.
 Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Hanalei.
 Thursday, October 19.
 Stmr. Kilaua Hou, Mitchell, Kauai.
 Schr. Golden Gate, Ialua, Kihel.
 Schr. Mokoli, Sachs, Kaunakakai.
 Stmr. Lady, Martin, Koolau.
 Am. schr. Jennie Wand, Olsen, Puget Sound.
 Am. bk. Coalings, Evans, Port Angeles.
 Am. stmr. Elihu Thomson, Whitney, Seattle.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. tugboat Iroquois, Pond, cruise, October 4.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
 Br. bk. Antiope, Murray, Iquique, July 3.
 Am. yaht Norna, Weaver, Yokohama, September 2.
 Ger. sp. Marie Hackfeld, Wuhrmann, Hamburg, September 10.
 Haw. bk. Fooning Sney, Willett, New York, September 12.
 Am. bk. Abbey Palmer, Uhlberg, Newcastles, September 21.
 Am. schr. A. J. West, Ogilvie, Gray's Harbor, September 21.
 Haw. bk. R. P. Rithet, Bender, San Francisco, September 24.
 Haw. bk. Iolani, McClure, New York, September 26.
 Am. bk. Ceylon, Wilber, San Francisco, September 27.
 Ger. sh. Theodor, Arfmann, London, September 28.
 Am. schr. H. D. Bendixon, Olsen, Seattle, September 28.
 Am. bk. Kikikat, Cutler, San Francisco, October 1.
 Am. bk. Eureka, Sehoul, Tacoma, October 3.
 Am. schr. Endeavor, McAllep, Port Townsend, October 3.
 Am. schr. Transit, Jorgenson, San Francisco, September 4.
 Am. schr. Honolulu, Olsen, Honolulu, October 7.
 Am. brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, San Francisco.
 Jap. stmr. Toyo Maru, Tomita, Yokohama, October 12.
 Am. bk. Edw. May, Hanson, San Francisco, October 13.
 Am. schr. Bertie Minor, Raven, Eureka, October 14.
 Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, San Francisco, October 16.
 Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco, October 16.
 Am. ep. Occidental, Bennett, Tacoma, October 17.
 Am. sh. George Curtis, Calhoun, San Francisco, October 19.
 Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco, October 19.

MAN-OF-WAR IN A HURRICANE.

The Australian letter of a provincial contemporary gives particulars of some unpleasant experiences recently undergone by her majesty's ship Goldfinch, while on her way from New Zealand to Sydney. During the run from Auckland she was overtaken by a fearful hurricane, and had a most narrow escape. "The ship," said one of the officers, "was completely deluged by the seas the water at one time being about knee-deep in the cabins, and the fittings and ship's papers were almost totally destroyed. The sails were also torn to shreds in the hurricane squalls. Her plumb was carried away, and it was only by good seamanship that the Goldfinch was brought through the tempestuous weather. In the mountainous seas which accompanied the storm the vessel knocked about to an alarming extent, and completely buried herself at times in the waves. All hands had a thrilling time, and several were injured through being knocked down on deck by the seas. One of the lieutenants met with a painful accident during the gale, the top of his finger being torn off by a piece of wreckage. A stoker was also badly knocked about. The sea broke on board with tremendous force threatening to sweep everything before them, and during the worst of the gale several of the crew narrowly escaped being carried overboard."—Westminster Gazette, August 16.

The departure of the transport gives a chance at last to the many vessels which have been waiting in the stream to discharge their cargoes.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Eleale, per stmr. Kilohana, Oct. 16.—C. H. Dasher.
 From San Francisco, per sh. George Curtis, October 8.—Mrs. George Calhoun, Miss Nettie Kern, Miss Leonora Laws.
 From San Francisco, per bk. S. C. Allen, Oct. 8.—Miss A. K. Clarke, S. E. Williams, Mrs. L. A. True and child, Master C. R. True, Dorothy True, Miss H. Treck, A. Treck, T. D. Ingersoll and J. L. McDonald.

Departed.

For Makaweli, per stmr. Mikahala, Oct. 17.—Mrs. H. Morrison, Miss L. Center, C. Gay, A. L. Young, J. Wallace, T. Beck, Capt. Jensen, A. Buck, E. Hutchinson.
 For Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Oct. 17.—Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Miss Alice Cooke, Theo. Cooke, A. S. Wilcox and wife, M. D. Monsarrat and servant, J. H. Conney, Mrs. J. M. Lydgate, Mrs. J. Titcomb, J. F. Bowler, J. Murphy, W. H. Babbitt, R. Shingle, W. T. Schmidt, S. H. Comstock, H. A. Isenberg, G. R. Ewart, C. C. Bush, H. P. Wood, Ching Sing, C. M. Tat, C. Keawe, J. McFadden, P. Murphy.
 For Lahaina, Kahului and way ports, per stmr. Claudine, Oct. 17.—G. P. Wilder, Henry Waterhouse and wife, F. W. Beardsley, W. von Seggern, H. Meek, Miss Haydel, Miss B. Moenman, Capt. Geo. H. Ewart and wife, H. M. Tibbey, Rev. J. Kekipi.
 For Lahaina, Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinai, Oct. 17.—Rev. J. M. Lewis, C. C. McCall, Brother Bertram, R. D. Yokon, J. H. Dolan, J. E. Alexander, W. J. Spotswood, G. Gibb and wife, A. and G. Hunter, Dr. Winslow, C. J. McConaha, Miss G. Miner, J. A. Moore, Miss M. Miner, A. Haneberg and wife, R. S. Moore, W. H. Schweining, Dr. C. A. Galbraith, A. Mitchell, W. H. Russell, A. H. Billinton, E. Cotton, W. A. Williams, J. J. McCrosson, Gus. Frobesse, A. L. Williams, Mrs. G. V. Jakins and 2 children, W. Nicolls, J. W. Jakins, W. Pullar, Mrs. Patterson, A. P. Bolter Jr., C. L. Springer, Prof. W. T. Brigham, J. F. G. Stokes, R. N. Pratt and wife, McDonald and wife, B. B. Woods, O. Eastwood and wife, E. P. Walsh, A. C. Wall, J. B. Madden, C. H. B. Fowler and Mrs. W. H. Rickard.

CHARTERED FOR ISLAND PORTS.

Novelly, Am. schr.Newcastle
 Hawaiian Isles, Haw. ship.Newcastle
 Errol, Br. ship.Newcastle
 Lizzie Vance, Am. schr.Newcastle
 Wm. Bowdell, Am. schr.Newcastle
 Wm. Carson, Am. bktn.Newcastle
 J. L. Stanford, Am. bktn.Newcastle
 Newsboy, Am. bktn.Newcastle
 Seminole, Am. bk.Newcastle
 Woolhahra, Br. bk.Newcastle
 Dominion, Br. bk.Newcastle
 Great Admiral, Am. sh.Newcastle
 Golden Shore, Am. sh.Newcastle
 Solveig, Nor. bk.Newcastle
 Wm. Carson, Am. bktn.Newcastle
 Alex. McNeil, Am. bk.Newcastle
 Star of France, Haw. sh.Newcastle
 Cardigan, Am. bk.Newcastle
 Adlerly, Br. bk.Newcastle
 Inverness shire, Br. sh.Newcastle
 Oceania Vance, Am. sh.Newcastle
 Robt. Sudden, Am. bktn.Newcastle
 Chehalis, Am. bktn.Newcastle
 Sonoma, Am. bk.Newcastle
 Gulf Stream, Br. bk.Newcastle
 Beechdale, Am. bk.Nitrate ports
 St. Katherine, Am. bk.New York
 W. F. Babcock, Am. ship.New York
 H. C. Wright, Am. sch.Tacoma
 Metha Nelson, Am. sch.Tacoma
 Geo. C. Perkins, Am. bg.Tacoma
 R. W. Bartlett, Am. sch.Gray's Har.
 Columbia, Am. sch.Gray's Har.
 Thos. S. Negus, Am. sch.San Diego

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel. Due in October. From.
 H. C. Wright, Am. sch. (via Killisnoo)S. F.
 Roderick Dhu, Haw. bk.S. F.
 Ruth, Am. bktn.S. F.
 Roderick Dhu, Haw. bk.S. F.
 Mauna Ala, Haw. bk.S. F.
 J. D. Spreckels, Am. bg.S. F.
 Archer, Am. bktn.S. F.
 Aloha, Am. schr.S. F.
 Kinafau, Br. bk.London
 Albany, Ger. bk.Westport
 Chas. E. Moody, Am. ship.Norfolk
 Louis, Am. sch.Nitrate ports
 City of Adelaide, Br. bk.Newcastle
 King Arthur, Br. ship.Newcastle
 Nokomis, Am. sch.Pt. Gamble
 County Merioneth, Br. bk.Liverpool
 Mary Winkelman, Am. bk.Newcastle
 John A. Briggs, Am. sh.Newcastle

Due in November.

Paul Isenberg, Ger. bk.Newcastle, Eng.
 Onaway, Am. bk.New York
 Holywood, Br. bk.Antwerp
 Nuanu, Haw. bk.New York

Due in December.

Henry B. Hyde, Am. sh.Dec.
 Conway Castle, Br. bk.Liverpool
 Poseidon, Br. sh.Liverpool

THE ART OF BOXING.

In the days of the ancient Greeks admittedly the most athletic people of the world, judged by their ancient statues, boxing was not only one of the most important features of the gymnasium but accorded a high place in their athletic carnivals. To most minds in a mere contest of brawn versus brawn there is little or no pleasure, but, as with the highly civilized Greeks, the meeting of skillful opponents, trained to the pink of physical manliness, flesh like marble, legs hard and yet with the grace of a dancing-master, the consummate art and skill of the attack and defense, the perfect accord and control of every movement, compares with the strife of mettle racers, or the battle of well-matched armaments. Such a contest takes place on Friday next between Martin Denny and Armstrong, the sanction of the authorities, the aim of the promoters, the Oceanic Athletic Club, assuring a purely scientific contest where trained skill and good generalship will win the laurels accorded to the more skillful.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Captain Bennett of the ship Occidental, which arrived from Tacoma yesterday, is accompanied by his wife and four children as passengers.

Discharging Inspector George Klesler was yesterday promoted to be district inspector of customs, vice J. W. Short, promoted to be inspector of Chinese.

The ship Marie Hackfeld sails for San Francisco next Sunday. She has been in port since September 10, having arrived with general cargo from Hamburg on that date.

The German ship Theodor, which put into the harbor "in distress" September 28, which reason has been a perplexing one to the waterfront ever since, has now the fore and main topmasts ready for the sails. She will sail for her destination, San Francisco, probably next week.

The ship George Curtis and bark S. C. Allen, from San Francisco, arrived in port yesterday morning, the former out ten and a half days and the latter ten days and sixteen hours. Both sailed on Sunday, October 8, bringing later news. Fred. Gieske, cabin boy of the George Curtis, was washed overboard from the deck on evening of the first day out. His body was not recovered.

A welcome arrival was the ship Occidental, coal-laden from Tacoma, which arrived yesterday afternoon with over 2,500 tons. It came at a most opportune time, nearly all the coal in port being exhausted. The Russian steamer Daing Vostok, with 1,600 tons of Shimonesaki coal on board from Japan, is now due for Hackfeld & Co. The Daing Vostok will go to San Francisco from here with part of her general cargo.

MILES FOR PRESIDENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—Letters from the East written to an influential citizen of San Francisco and private circulars recently sent out from Somerville, Mass., convinced leading politicians here that Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States army, is in the field as a candidate for Presidential nomination. General Miles is a Republican.

During the past ten days prominent bankers, leading public men and officers high in the council of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion have been sounded to ascertain their attitude toward General Miles. Following is the text of a circular recently received by a well-known resident of San Francisco.

Somerville, Mass., Sept. 18, 1899.
 Dear Sir: A call will soon be issued for a meeting of representative citizens from all parts of the Union relative to placing in the field as a candidate for the Presidency Major General Nelson A. Miles.

This meeting will also elect a national committee which shall prepare and carry forward the campaign in 1900. Hoping that you are in sympathy with the above and trusting for your hearty co-operation in the same, we have the honor to be, very truly yours, for the temporary committee.

LEVI F. COOK, Chairman.

A RUBBER PLANTATION IN ASSAM.

The constantly increasing industrial importance of India rubber renders of peculiar interest the experiments which have been made by the Assam Forest Department on the cultivation of the Ficus elastica. According to a correspondent of "The Field," the initial attempts to start successful plantations all resulted in failure, and it was not until 1879 that any success was attained. At the outset an attempt was made to imitate Nature by planting the seeds in clefts of trees, in the hope that the Ficus might, in germinating, become epiphytic on its host, but failure was the result. Planting cuttings was next resorted to, but though these struck readily the resulting tree was almost devoid of aerial roots, which are an important factor in its after life. In the end the plan was adopted, and has succeeded, of raising the plant from seed and transplanting it as its stage of growth requires. Thus, the seedlings, when from two inches to three inches high, are transplanted to nursery beds, where they are inserted in ridges about one foot apart, and remain here till a height of twelve inches is attained. Each plant is then transferred to a bed five feet square, where it remains till a height of from ten feet to twelve feet is reached, it having in the meantime been protected by fences from injury by animals. At this stage of the growth the final transplantation is made. The roots being cut back to within eighteen inches of the stem, the tree is dug up and transferred to its final resting place in the forest, and when an age of twenty years is attained it will be ready to tap. The capital outlay is not large, but the money expended being locked up so long is a drawback. Still, the plantations which have now reached the tapping stage are showing an excellent return on the original outlay, which amounted to £4 9s. 3d. per acre. The net profit, on the other hand, after paying expenses of collecting the rubber and freight to London has been £2 2s. 7d. per acre.—Engineering.

NOT CLEAR.

Coldwater—"My friends, I vote as I pray."

Bibbler (on the front seat)—"Devon confessions good for the soul. Tell us now whether you vote early or late, or whether you pray only once."

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Commander McCalla on the Newark's Trip.

Vessel Would Have Saved Twenty-five Hundred Tons of Coal Had Canal Been Open.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—Commander B. H. McCalla, United States navy, who brought the United States steamship Newark around the Horn, has just answered a series of nine questions asked by the Chamber of Commerce, through its vice president, George A. Newhall, on matters of vital interest to promoters of the Nicaragua canal. The information sought through this medium covers the length of the trip and the cost under the present and possible future conditions.

After stating that the Newark in making the trip from New York to San Francisco traveled 16,086 miles, and that it was estimated that could the vessel have come by the Nicaragua canal, 8,070 miles would have been saved, Commander McCalla added that the coal consumed amounted to 4,187 tons, and that 2,418 tons might have been saved by the other route. He showed that nothing would have been saved in labor, as all the men were enlisted for a period of years, and that the daily pay of the ship's complement was \$388.92. In answer to a sweeping question as to the entire amount which could have been saved had the canal been open, Commander McCalla writes: "I do not see that any allowance for a warship is necessary, since it ought to make a very slight difference, whether she steamed a long distance or a short distance, if the boilers and engines were in good condition when the ship started and if the officers and men were efficient. I beg leave to add that, from a military point of view, the possibility of re-enforcing the fleet in the Pacific or Atlantic by units from one or the other is of the greatest importance, and as the canal would enable us to more quickly re-enforce the Pacific or Atlantic fleet, such a waterway would enable us to rest satisfied with a smaller navy than would be required without a canal."

"The value to the United States of such a canal as the one proposed across Nicaragua cannot be estimated in dollars, because the absence of such a means of communication may easily mean defeat with sad and humiliating consequences. On the ground alone of sound naval policy the canal should already have been in operation, and before national interests, those of corporations, perhaps largely imaginative, are insignificant."

"To point the moral we must consider the length of time which the battleship Oregon was compelled to take in re-enforcing the Atlantic fleet in 1898. We must also realize the undoubted and very great advantage which the Suez canal affords to Great Britain in her communication with her Indian empire; and the increased strength which Germany possesses in being able to unite her Baltic and North sea fleets in eighteen hours by means of the maritime canal through the Schleswig-Holstein peninsula."

IN THE LABORES.

A letter from Guam received by the last mail has the following concerning affairs in the Ladronez:

"The American Governor Leary has just arrived in a 400-foot steamer with 250 soldiers and 500 workmen, masons, carpenters, etc., and about 30 officers, bringing plenty of money with him to improve the place. Electric lights, waterworks and sawmill are to be put up at once and the harbor is to be dredged. He also brings with him seeds of all sorts, twenty muskies, sawmill, plows, ironing machine, pool and billiard tables; in fact, I cannot begin to tell you what he has not brought, but I can say this: he does not intend to set up a store for himself. All the property he brings is Government property."

"About sugar cane and rice: If an experienced man came from Honolulu now he could make money. Land is of the very best, easily obtainable and worked and labor can be had if fair wages are paid. What we farm fair wages is 37½ cents per day, American money, which is really very high wages for people here."

"All I can say is, 'Come and see before others come.' Numbers of letters of inquiry have already been received. Good board and house can be obtained and you can come via Yokohama by taking Captain Harrison's schooner Esmeralda, fare \$25, making round trip to Guam every three months and alternating with another Japanese trading schooner also running every three months and owned by the Hiki Trading Company of Yokohama. You will not have the slightest trouble in coming this way, but it would be better if you could charter a steamer of your own. Customs fees are nothing at present."

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. OALKINS,

Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., in Charge.

A FRENCH ASTRONOMER.

M. Janssen, the French astronomer, although now more than 70 years old is constantly doing the most daring things in pursuit of knowledge. It was he who proposed the establishment of an observatory on the top of Mont Blanc, and himself made the tollsome ascent in order to obtain special spectroscopic observations of the sun, to discover, if possible, whether there was any oxygen in the atmosphere of that body. It is reported that on the occasion of the November meteor shower he was baffled for the moment by a layer of cloud that overspread the sky, and which completely prevented him from seeing whether any meteors fell or not. There-upon he interested an aeronautic friend, secured the use of a balloon, and made a night ascent. The display which he witnessed was not so brilliant as that observed at some places in America, but he was repaid for his enterprise.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Ghilian, late of Honolulu, Oahu.

The last will and testament of said deceased having been presented to said court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Archibald F. Ghilian, having been filed, notice is hereby given that MONDAY, November 13, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judicial building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, October 10, 1899.
 By the Court: J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Marie J. Sanders, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.

The petition and accounts of the administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered that MONDAY, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 a. m., at chambers in the Courthouse, at Honolulu, be and the same place be appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

By the Court: J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.
 Honolulu, H. I., October 3, 1899.
 2113-31F

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the Matter of the Estate of S. R. Hapuku, late of Lihue, Kauai, Deceased Intestate.

The petition of Mele Hapuku having been filed, alleging that said S. R. Hapuku died at said Lihue, Kauai, on the 25th day of March, 1899, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon and praying that letters of administration issue to her, it is ordered that Thursday, the 16th day of November, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

By the Court: H. D. WISHARD, Clerk.
 Dated, Lihue, Oct. 14, 1899. 3117-31F

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED MARIE BRUNS, executrix of the will of John Henry Bruns, late of Honolulu, deceased, admitted to probate this day, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said John Henry Bruns, to present the same to her at the office of W. O. Smith Esq., Judge building, Honolulu, within six months from the date of the publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

Honolulu, Oct. 13, 1899.
 MARIE BRUNS, Executrix.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

Bark Luxon will sail from New York for Honolulu December 15, 1899, if sufficient inducements offer.

For freight apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston, or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

Read the Daily Advertiser.

BY AUTHORITY.

M. P. Waiwale, Esq., has this day been appointed a Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Waikiki, Island of Maui, vice S. Kapu, resigned.

J. A. KING,
 Minister of the Interior.
 Interior Office, Oct. 11, 1899.
 2115-8t

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE SITUATE IN HONOLULU, ISLAND OF OAHU.

Pursuant to an order made by Hon. W. L. Stanley, Second Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, filed the 27th day of September, A. D. 1899, in a cause entitled Rose K. Anahu, Hiram Anahu, James Anahu, William Anahu, Rose Anahu and Maggie Anahu, by Rose K. Anahu, her guardian, against Mary Kamiki, Deborah Pahau, Robert Pahau, Alex. K. Pahau, Richard Mahi Pahau, Miriam Amalu and S. K. Kane, the undersigned as commissioner duly appointed will expose for sale at public auction, subject to confirmation by the Circuit Court, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the mauka entrance to the Judiciary building, all that piece or parcel of land situated on the mauka side of Printer's lane in the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, the same being more fully described in a certain deed of partition made by and between Lima and Mary K. Pahau et al., recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 75, page 843, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point at the makai side of the lot known as Pacific Institute lot 163 feet from Punchbowl street and running:
 1. S. 73° 45' W. true 115 5-10 feet along Godfrey Brown's lot;
 2. S. 22° 45' E. true 95 feet along lane;
 3. N. 67° 15' true 125 8-10 feet along portion assigned to Liema;
 4. N. 30° 00' W. true 84 feet along the institute lot to initial point, containing an area of 10,680 square feet; being a portion of the land described in L. C. A. 208 C. Royal Patent 5698.

Terms of sale are cash in U. S. gold. Deed at the expense of the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE LUCAS, Commissioner.

The above sale is hereby postponed to Saturday, October 21, A. D. 1899, at the same time and place.

GEORGE LUCAS, Commissioner.

2116-2t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Robert Grieve, deceased, hereby notifies all creditors of said Robert Grieve to present their claims, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, (even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate) to the undersigned at his office on Queen street, in Honolulu, within six months from date hereof, or the same will be forever barred.

And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JAMES L. McLEAN,
 Administrator of the Estate of Robert Grieve, Deceased.
 Honolulu, Sept. 5, 1899. 2115-2t

PURE-BRED POULTRY!

Eggs for Hatching.

PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains. Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.

Prices furnished on application. WALTER C. WESDON, Eastlawn, Punahou, Honolulu, H. I.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Pepee Sugar Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, on Friday, the 27th of October, at 10 a. m.

W. H. BAIRD, Secretary.
 2115-4t Per J. C. COOK, Treasurer.